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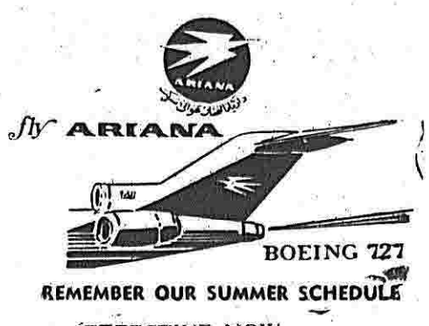

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THE KABUL TIMES

VOL. VIII, NO. 24 ... KABUL, THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1969 (HAMAL, 28, 1348 S. H.) PRICE AF. 4

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ECAFE IS ASKED TO STUDY SHIPPING IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

SINGAPORE, April 17, (Reuter) —New Zealand yesterday suggested that the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East should immediately examine the possibility of developing modern shipping services linking the Asian mainland with Australia and New Zealand.

The leader of the New Zealand delegation to the ECAFE annual session here, N. I. Shelton, said the development of such shipping services would help to unify the region as a whole.

Shelton, New Zealand's minister for customs, told the session priority should be given to an examination of the applicability of modern shipping techniques to the regions present needs.

"We in New Zealand have learned that the diversification of our export markets depends as much, if not more, on creating new freight services, as on developing new or expanding traditional export industries", he said.

Shelton asked what incentive any company has to explore in new markets unless it could be certain of arranging fast and regular deliveries.

"This is an acute problem for New Zealand situated as it is on the geographical perimeter of the region", he added.

He said that New Zealand and many other countries had for generations been tied to traditional trade routes and their trade had been inhibited by decisions made on the other side of the world "by people who are not properly in touch with what's going on in the Asia-Pacific region".

"We believe that a great upsurge in intra-regional trade could be triggered providing that we as a region can take immediate advantage of the modern developments in sea transport".

"The development of modern shipping services linking the offshore continent (Australia) and the islands to the continent will help to unify the region as a whole", Shelton said.

"Today we are faced with a paradox which is depressingly reminiscent of the 1930's. In one part of the world there is an abundance of protein foods, particularly milk products. In other areas there is an almost limitless demand for milk.

"The ingenuinty of man has created abundance in one corner of the world but, apparently, his ingenuity is incapable to bring about the transfer of this abundance to areas of need.

"Such a situation should not be allowed to continue," he said.

Two other major speeches by delegates yesterday stressed the need for a new coordinated strategy for

(Continued on page 4)

Pakistan urges trade favours for 3rd world

SINGAPORE, April 17, (AFP) Pakistan yesterday called upon developed countries to continue their financial assistance to developing countries and to keep their doors open for export from the latter.

Speaking at the 25th session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), I.A. Khan, leader of the Pakistan delegation said this would be, in the long-run in the mutual interest of both.

He stressed that expansion of export earnings is essential for financing the import of developmental goods, all the more as external developmental assistance is getting "scarce and rigid."

"It is clear that unless experts from developing countries can find easy access to the markets of high income countries, only limited success can be achieved," he added.

"Non-reciprocal liberalisation of trade policies of the developed countries will go a long way in improving the situation," Khan emphasised.

Khan further pointed out that expansion of exports alone cannot solve the problem of financing economic growth in developing countries.

"It is of critical importance to the developing countries that external financial assistance should continue to flow in larger amounts, and at favourable terms," he added.

Khan said for some countries, the period of repayment of foreign debt had already started and the use of their own limited foreign exchange earnings for debt servicing will affect the pace of economic development.

He suggested that the leading countries should view the problem in its wider perspective and adopt policies which will not hamper but facilitate continued economic growth of developing countries."

Human loss in Dacca tornado rises to 1,000

DACCA, Pakistan, April 17, (Reuter) Over 1,000 people are now feared dead and 4,000 were injured in the tornado that ripped through Dacca and many villages of East Pakistan on Monday night.

Some 15,000 people were made homeless in the Dacca area alone. Worst-hit part of the city was the shantytown area of Demra where the winds tore down the flimsy homes and sent their corrugated iron roofs flying into the air like pieces of paper.

Official government sources said yesterday that some 550 bodies had been recovered so far—326 of them from the tangled debris that was Dembar. Another 192 dead were found in the villages of Muradnagar and Homma, east of Dacca.

Over 30 villages with a total population of some 50,000 were in the path of the tornado which struck East Pakistan on the first day of the Bengali new year.

Students of Dacca University—until recently leading agitation against the rule of ex-president Mohammad Ayub Khan—joined troops in searching wrecked homes for dead and possible survivors. Others brought food for survivors an helped bury the dead.

Afghan-Japanese joint communique

Following is the text of the Afghan-Japanese joint communique issued at the end of the official friendly visit by Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan to Japan.

1. Invited as state guests of Japan, Their Majesties King Mohammad Zaher Shah and Queen Homaira of Afghanistan paid a state visit to Japan from April 9 to 15, 1969.

Their Majesties were accompanied by H. E. Mr. Ali Mohammad, Minister of Court, H. E. Mr. Abdulah Yaftali, Second Deputy Prime Minister, H. E. Dr. Noor Ali, the minister of commerce, H. E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, the Afghan ambassador to Japan, H. E. Dr. Rasan Farhadi, Director General of the Political Department of Foreign Ministry and H. E. Mohammad Amin Etemadi, Chief of Protocol of the Foreign Ministry.

2. During their stay in Japan Their Majesties the King and Queen were warmly welcomed at the Imperial palace on April 9 and had talks with Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress in the most friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Their Majesties the King and Queen visited sites of economic interest and cultural and historic places in and around the cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Nara and Kyoto, which offered Their Majesties an opportunity to be personally acquainted with Japan's economic and social conditions as well as with her cultural traditions.

3. His Majesty the King received in audience H. E. Mr. Eisako Sato, Prime Minister of Japan on April 10 and exchanged views on the current international situation and on matters of common interest to them including the possibilities for further development of economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

4. Meanwhile, H. E. Mr. Abdullah Yaftali, second deputy prime minister of Afghanistan had a meeting with H. E. Mr. Kichi Aichii foreign minister of Japan on April 10.

During the talks they explained respectively the foreign policies of their countries. In the discussions of international affairs, they declared that Afghanistan and Japan are against the use of force for the settlement of international problems and they agreed that the two countries should continue to cooperate with each other to promote the cause of peace and international cooperation based on equal rights of nations and right of self-determination.

In this respect, they emphasised the importance of the United Nations as an instrument of peace and reaffirmed their fullest support to the strengthening of the functions of the world organisation.

They also noted that the two countries should make continued efforts to promote the economic stability and progress of the developing countries, and stressed the importance of the Asian Development Bank as an organ for a regional economic cooperation.

They expressed their deep concern about the situation in the Middle East and in Vietnam and hoped that a just and lasting peace will be brought about in these regions as soon as possible.

5. In their view of bilateral relations, they noted with satisfaction that the traditional friendly relations between the two countries have recently been much enhanced.

In this connection they heartily welcomed the signing of a cultural agreement on April 9 by H. E. Kichi Aichii foreign minister of Japan and H. E. Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, ambassador of Afghanistan to Japan, as a step forward in the promotion of such relations.

They also paid a special attention to the importance of closer cooperation in the economic and technical fields, which will fortify the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

6. On April 10, His Majesty the King, inaugurated the exhibition of the traditional handicrafts of Afghanistan on the occasion of His Majesty's tour of Kansai. His Majesty the King announced the decision of the government of Afghanistan to participate in the world exposition to be held in Osaka in 1970.

7. A deep appreciation was expressed by Their Majesties the King and Queen to the Imperial family, the government and the people of Japan for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to Their Majesties and their suite during the stay in Japan.

8. Their Majesties visit to Japan has greatly contributed to the strengthening of the friendly ties between Afghanistan and Japan.

9. Their Majesties the King and Queen of Afghanistan extended a cordial invitation to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan to pay a state visit to Afghanistan. Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress expressed their deep appreciation for this invitation.

In the name of Noor Ahmad Etemadi, Prime Minister of Afghanistan friendly invitation was extended to H. E. the prime minister of Japan and Madame Sato to pay an official visit to Afghanistan. The Prime Minister and Madame Sato expressed their deep appreciation for this invitation.

France voices great concern over situation in Mideast

PARIS, April 17, (AFP) Foreign Minister Michel Debre Wednesday voiced "great concern" over military developments in the Middle East.

He told a cabinet meeting chaired by President de Gaulle that the military situation in the area was "worsening."

The government spokesman quoted Debre as saying that the four-power consultations in New York "increasingly appear as the only chance of achieving implementation of the Security Council resolution in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East."

Debre also voiced satisfaction at the progress so far achieved in consultations among the United Nations representatives of Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the United States.

The spokesman said Debre also reported to the cabinet on last week's Washington ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and conversations he had with ministers of other countries while in the U.S.

Commenting on NATO's response to the Eastern European countries appeal for a Pan-European conference he said France had always promoted east-west detente but preferred bilateral multilateral contacts rather than a bloc-to-bloc approach.

France felt a decision on a European conference should not be made until there was agreement on "the composition and agenda" of the conference as a delay was preferable to a failure.

Debre reported to the cabinet on the assassination of five French nationals in Laos where the situation was at present confused, he said.

Israeli bombers hit inside north Jordan

TEL AVIV, April 17, (AFP) Two Israeli aircraft bombed mortar positions inside northern Jordan yesterday.

In other border incidents, Jordanian and Israeli artillery dueled for two hours and 45 minutes across the Jordan River a few miles north of the Dead Sea and Egyptian artillery fired across the Suez Canal.

The Egyptian fire began at 10:40 a.m. (0840 GMT) to points ranging from Port Tewfik at the canal's southern end north to the bitter lakes.

The two fighter-bombers were sent over Jordan after mortar and bazooka attacks early yesterday morning against Israeli forces in the Jordan and Beisan valleys, who shot back.

A prolonged duel four kilometres north of the Dead Sea began minutes after the shooting in the north. One Israeli soldier was slightly wounded, the spokesman said.

An Egyptian military communique said firing across the canal started at 10.35 a.m. (0835 GMT) and ended at half past midday (1030 GMT).

House, Senate committees meet for discussions

KABUL, April 17, (Bakhtar).—The various committees of the House of Representatives met yesterday and discussed matters related to them. The Pashtoonistan Committee discussed the answers of the Ministry of Education to some related issues.

The Minister of Finance Mohammad Anwar Ziayee attended the meeting of the Financial and Budgetary Affairs Committee and answered questions on the draft law on the Industrial Bank. The president of the house, Dr. Abdul Zaher was also present.

The minister later attended the meeting of the International Affairs Committee and answered the questions of the deputies related to some agreements on the foreign loans.

The Cultural Affairs Committee considered the petitions by nine students from the College of Medicine and Pharmacy.

The Mines and Industries Committee considered the answers of the Jangalak Factories on the prices of its products given earlier.

The price of cotton and distribution of cotton seed to farmers were discussed by the Agricultural and Livestock Committee. The National Defence Committee considered the assignment of police by the Police and Gendarmerie Department to guard public property.

The Legal and Legislative Affairs Committee considered some laws. The Public Health Committee also met.

The Senate, in its general meeting yesterday, approved the agreement between Afghanistan and the United States on the purchase of 90,000 tons of wheat and 6,000 tons of edible oil and the supplementary agreement on the purchase of 40,000 tons of wheat and 4,000 tons of edible oil.

Senator Abdul Hadi Dawi presided.

The Senate also approved the agreement between Afghanistan and the United States on the establishment of an Agriculture Credit Bank in the Helmand and Arghandab Valley.

Earlier, the Minister of Planning Dr. Abdul Samed Hamad accompanied by the president of the planning department in the ministry, Mohammand Khan, attended the meeting and answered the questions of deputies on these agreements.

S.V. parties welcome Thieu's views

SAIGON, April 17, (AFP) Some ten parties and political groupings in South Vietnam have replied favourable to President Nguyen Van Thieu's call for formation of a common front under his leadership in preparation for an eventual political confrontation with the National Liberation Front.

A well-informed South Vietnam source said seven of them have given favourable replies within three days of the president's appeal on April 7.

Several others were about to approve the appeal and their management committees had held meetings recently to discuss the project.

None of the parties or politico-religious organisations approached had so far turned down the idea, the source said.

Meanwhile members of the president's staff were preparing the outline of the new front's constitution designed to be sufficiently flexible and institutions which were to be to allow each associated party to retain its basic character.

The first and one of the most important parties to give immediate support to the president was the Dai Viet revolutionary party, led by Ha Thuc Ky, former presidential candidate.

The former Diem Party, known under its old name of Can Lao, has also responded to the president's call. The party includes a number of intellectuals and personalities who took an active part in the regime of former President Ngo Dinh Diem when it was the only party officially recognised by the regime. They include forces officers, senior civil servants and district and province officials.

Other parties who are reported to have agreed to President Thieu's proposal are the politico-religious Vietnamese Democratic Socialist Party, the Forces of the Great Union made up of catholic refugees from the north, The Liberal and Democratic Force, a grouping which with several others makes up the National Alliance for Social Revolution.

According to the source, among the parties which have not yet agreed to join the front is the southern branch of the VNQDD, the oldest of the Vietnamese nationalist parties. The source said the branch had demanded a cabinet reshuffle to give the government a wider base before the front was formed.

President Thieu's view was that a cabinet reshuffle should come after and not before the formation of the front.

Leaders of another branch of the VNQDD had talks with the president but had not yet come to any decision.

Catholic and buddhist organisations as well as the "Montagnards" organisation, the United front for the liberation of oppressed races had also been approached.

ADB report includes Afghan aid proposal

KABUL, April 17, (Bakhtar).—The proposal of Afghanistan to expand aid from the developed countries to the developing countries in the Asian Development Bank region has been included in the official report of the Board of Governors in a meeting held in Sydney, Australia.

In disclosing this, Abdul Wahab Haider, the deputy minister of planning who returned from the meeting yesterday said that a team of the bank is expected to arrive in Kabul to prepare the text of the agreement on the bank's aid to some agricultural projects.

Another team is expected to arrive in Kabul to study the possibility of the bank's aid in mineral exploration.

Haider was accompanied by Abdul Aziz Attayee, the president of the Treasury Department in the Ministry of Finance.

Afghanistan's proposal that the developed countries should support the special fund for agriculture has also been included in the report, Haider added.

Afghanistan has been selected as deputy to the board in the third term of the Asian Bank board of directors.

Nuclear energy to get oil, gas predicted

VIENNA, April 17, (AFP) — American and Soviet scientists said yesterday they believe that underground nuclear explosions can one day be used to stimulate oil and gas production.

A joint communique issued at the end of a three day technical conference here on the peaceful use of nuclear explosions, said:

"It may also be technically feasible to use them in earth-moving work for the construction of water reservoirs in arid areas, to dig canals and in removing the upper earth layer in surface mining."

The delegates agreed that although the economics would vary from "project to project" the use of nuclear explosions for such tasks was "promising".

They would permit operations under conditions where conventional methods were "either impossible or impractical".

KABUL, April 17, (Bakhtar).—The ambassador of Bulgaria in Kabul, Vulko Gochev, paid a courtesy call on the minister of education, Dr. Mohammad Akram, yesterday morning in his office.

Hussein says Palestinians won't hinder solution

UNITED NATIONS, April 17, (Reuter) —King Hussein of Jordan expressed confidence yesterday that he and President Nasser of Egypt would be able to implement an acceptable settlement of the Middle East problem despite the opposition of some extremist Palestinian groups.

King Hussein said he was certain the overwhelming majority of his people would support a settlement based on the Security Council's resolution of November 1967.

The King explained that the six-point plan he proposed in Washington last week on behalf of Jordan and Egypt was "our interpretation of the obligations we would have to live up to having accepted the Security Council resolution of November 22 1967."

"This is the alternative we have searching to offer the people in the occupied areas and in our nation and we feel confident that with that alternative, if it is not too late, the overwhelming majority of our people will come along with us."

The king was answering questions at a luncheon given in his honour by the UN Correspondents' Association.

Questioned about the rejection of this plan by several Arab guerrilla organisations, the Jordanian monarch said "some feel Israel should not have the privilege to be the sole quarter to reject the Council's resolution."

King Hussein expressed deep sympathy for "the tremendous losses, suffering, bitterness and disappointments" of the Palestinian refugees, but he stressed that the role of the Palestinian people in Jordan could be defined only after a general settlement.

New plan for South Vietnam election proposed

PARIS, April 17, (AFP) Former South Vietnamese Premier Tran Van Kuu has proposed that a "provisional administration" be set up in Saigon charged with holding elections to decide the country's future, it was reported here.

The proposal was made in a message from the Paris based committee for Peace and Rebuilding of South Vietnam, of which he is president, to the head of the Unified Buddhist Church in South Vietnam.

The former premier first suggested the promotion of "political action" whose main object would be to "work for the reunification of the country progressively and peacefully between Vietnamese acting freely."

The immediate aim of this action would be to make the present political parties accept the need for:

1) The understanding that South Vietnam "while waiting for reunification should be an independent, sovereign and neutral state."

2) That "it is necessary, if a rapid peace to be achieved, that a provisional administration be set up charged with preparing a democratic consultation which will decide the regime and final statute for this art of the country."

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Food For Thought

No evil can happen to a good man, either in life or death.

Socrates

Afghan-Japanese communique

His Majesty the King's state visit to Japan and his talks with His Majesty Emperor Hirohito and Japanese officials are major development in the history of relations between the two Asian countries. This is obvious from the joint communique issued at the end of Their Majesties sojourn in Japan and from a cultural agreement signed between the two countries during the state visit.

Touching on the prospect of future relations between the two countries, the joint communique stresses that both sides paid special attention to the importance of closer cooperation in the economic and technical fields, which will fortify the bonds of friendship between the two countries Practical steps have already been taken towards this end.

A high ranking official of the Ministry of Mines and Industries is now in Japan to hold talks on the possibilities of the Japanese cooperation in the field of survey and exploitation of Afghanistan's mineral resources. Afghanistan is rich in mineral resources and Japan has experience, technical know-how and the capability to invest in joint mining projects.

Similarly a Japanese economic delegation is to visit Afghanistan in the near future to discuss with Afghan officials matters related to the greater economic cooperation between the two countries.

World economic indicators point towards a vigorous and healthy Japanese economy during the years to come. During recent years Japan has made its industrial might felt in several countries of Asia by offering loans and entering into joint ventures. Japanese economists predict that this trend will continue in the future with greater vigour.

Japanese foreign aid comes to slightly over 0.7 per cent of its gross national product. The Japanese economists are planning for this figure to be raised during the next few years to one per cent of its gross national product. Taking into consideration the willingness of both sides to increase economic cooperation between Afghanistan and Japan, as expressed in the joint communique, there is every reason to believe that the volume of Japanese technical aid and economic assistance with this country will increase in the future.

Japan can undertake joint ventures with Afghanistan not only in agriculture but also in industry Similarly Japanese private investors could study the possibility of entering into partnership with their Afghan counterparts in launching essential and self-liquidating industries.

Now that a cultural agreement has now been signed between Afghanistan and Japan, more Afghan students will be entering Japanese education institutions for higher and specialised studies. This in addition to meeting our requirement for trained and technical personnel will undoubtedly lead to greater understanding between our peoples

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* carried an editorial on the ECAFE session now being held in Singapore to discuss the economic problems of member countries and ways of solving them.

It said the conference will hear reports about the progress made in industry, agriculture and social life in member countries as also their problems and shortcomings if any.

Although some countries in the region have made notable progress in the field of agriculture giving rise to hope that they may reach the target of self-sufficiency, the difference rate of growth between the developed and the developing nations is still so great that one cannot under the circumstances foresee how this could be bridged.

One of the major problems outlined by the editorial in this connection was the fact that most developing countries find themselves under the burden of repaying former debts which also carry considerable interest.

The editorial also mentioned that the development decade launched by the United Nations fell short of the targets it set out to achieve and that it failed to narrow the gap between the developed and the developing countries.

The paper front-paged a picture showing Red Crescent officials distributing aid materials to the flood victims in Balkh province Recent heavy rainfalls have inflicted considerable damage to the area.

A picture of Lin Piao who has been named as successor to chairman Mao of the People's Republic of China The paper carried in bold face the news about the decision by the house of the people to lower the passing grade for university entry examination from 52 to 45.

Yesterday *Ittan* has editorially commented on the meeting of the International Parliamentary Council which was held recently in Vienna seventy countries participated.

In the meeting, the paper went on to say, a number of resolutions were adopted in which the ban on use of nuclear and chemical weapons has been demanded. Also the member countries had pledged to work towards securing peace in the Middle East The council also condemned the apartheid policy.

The resolution of the conference like any other resolutions have been inspired by the United Nations Charter and Declaration of Human Rights, asserts the paper.

Though, human beings have made great achievements in the field of technology and science, they have not been able to thoroughly popularise justice and equality in the world and prepare the ground for cooperation and co-existence in every corner of the world, adds the paper.

The paper refers to the Vietnam, Nigeria and the Middle East crises where blood is being shed.

The paper mentions the fact that most people of the world suffer from the shortage of food and illiteracy, whereas millions and millions are being spent on military preparedness.

As long as there is no peace in the world one cannot be certain of economic development concludes the paper.

World Press

Japan's economy, now ranked second in the Western World in terms of gross national product and growing at a rate of more than 10 per cent a year, has a weakness that is often called its Achilles heel, writes the weekly *Japan Times*.

It is the fact that the bulk of the basic technology of Japan's major industries has been imported from abroad.

Since the end of World War II, Japan has imported over 10,000 advanced techniques from the industrial countries of the West and has digested and utilised these techniques to achieve its high rate of economic growth On the other hand, Japan, it cannot be denied, has neglected to do all it could to develop industrial techniques of its own.

In recent years, Japan's industrial production has reached the level of that of West European countries and pressures are now being applied to liberalise its capital transactions and permit foreign enterprises to compete in this country on equal terms with Japanese industries.

It is in this context, that attention has been focused on this weakness. And, as a result, the Government and private enterprise have made the narrowing of the technical gap between Japan and the West a new national objective.

It is against this background that the Science and Technology Agency announced last week its 1968 White Paper on The Promotion of the Independent Development of Technologies says the paper.

To solve these problems, Japan's leading economic organisations and large enterprises as well as the Government should join hands in drafting a basic strategy for future technical development from a long-range standpoint and should allocate the necessary funds and the research personnel to important and pressing research projects requiring priority, adds the paper.

Japan, to achieve its present position, borrowed heavily from the outside world. It should now try to repay the enormous debt in technology and scientific knowledge it owes to the world at large. This spirit should underly Japan's "promotion of an independent technical development", concludes the paper.

Times of India writes in an editorial:

Dr. Denton Cooley's surgical miracles in Houston, Texas, clearly prove one thing: the heart is little more than an efficient muscular pump. All folklore suggesting anything to the contrary may be dismissed right away as foolishness.

The heart can serve a man for 70 or 80 years, needs, only nominal care, regular loads of work and not too much stress, physical or emotional. But since cardiac deterioration is a fact of the times who's new techniques have been tried to help a defective heart, replacing parts chambers and vessls.

In the latest surgical feat reported from America an elderly man's heart was removed and for the first time in cardiac surgery a complete plastic heart was substituted.

The man survived for a week with this artificial heart inside him But this was no more than a make-shift arrangement while the electrically powered plastic heart beat well and strong a hunt was made for a human donor.

Then followed the second miracle in a week. A donor was found and a new heart not mechanical but biologist was put in. After the pioneering surgery by Dr Barnard the breathtaking aspect of this transplantation technique has worn thin.

Recovery rates have improved dramatically in the last few months. South Africa's third heart recipient is so fit that he played a game of tennis quite competently the other day.

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Use of radio waves

To explore distant planets ...

By V. Bogorodsky,

Nowadays radio is a mighty means of communications and information. Radio waves are used to explore distant planets and to control space vehicles.

In the past few years Soviet scientists were the first to use radar methods for studying the glaciers of the Arctic and Antarctic and thereby they discovered one more interesting and important application for electromagnetic waves.

In some parts of our planet—the Antarctic, Greenland, on the Arctic islands, on mountain ranges—there are great masses of ice concentrated. These are glaciers.

It has been estimated that about 16 million sq. km. of ground are permanently covered with glaciers, great and small. The Antarctic has about 90 per cent of all the glaciation spread over the planet surface it would have been under an ice armour approximately 60 metre thick.

Glaciers play an important part in the origin and development of various geophysical processes. They actively influence the formation of geographic reliefs.

The areas of the Central Arctic and especially Antarctic permanently covered with ice and snow, reflect most of the solar radiation. As the result these areas are mighty cooling sources.

Yet that is not all. The glaciers of the Antarctic, Greenland and Arctic islands conceal from us vast areas of ground excluding those out of the sphere of man's energetic practical activities. What is the actual thickness of a glacier? What is the nature of the ice-covered relief of the Antarctic Greenland, and other parts of the ground, and what is the composition of its rock? These questions are vital not only for geophysics, but also for the national economy.

So far glaciers have not been explored sufficiently. This is explained primarily by the severe conditions in which scientists have to work and by imperfect research methods and equipment. Four decades ago the seismic method was used for the first time for measuring the thickness of alpine glaciers.

This method is based on measuring the time of propagation of the sound impulse excited in the glacier by an explosition. With the knowledge of the velocity of the impulse in the glacier one can determine the "road" it covers, i.e., the thickness of the glacier.

The surface of the Antarctic and Greenland is covered with a thick layer of snow (hundreds of metres) which absorbes sound waves substantially.

In order to increase the range of propagation of sound impulses it is necessary to drill blast holes and put charges directly in the glacier. And this calls for much time and effort.

Yet, the main shortcoming of the seismic method is that in principle it is impossible to make long-distance the contactless measurements That is why scientists have long been searching for such methods that could substantially make easier and cheaper the obtaining of such information.

One of these is the method of active radar probing making it possible to measure the thickness of glaciers. In that way radiointroscopy—the radaroscopy of glaciers—is done.

The radar impulse method has become quite popular. The electromagnetic signal sent from an aerial goes through the ice layer and is reflected from the bottom of the glacier, its bed, and returns to the receiving aerial, after a certain time. Apparently if you know the speed of the signal in such "substance" the thickness of the glacier can be determined very easily.

Radiointroscopy has another very important advantage. It can be used for exploring glaciers from moving ground or air transport means and for continuous "recording" of the thickness of the glacier. True, for this purpose it is necessary to know authentically the electromagnetic characteristics of the ice, of the rock of the bed and of the snow layer.

The first experiments in the radiointroscoy of the Antarctic ice cap were made by Soviet polar explorers in February 1964. In the area of the observatory Mirny the thickness of the ice cap was measured with a serially produced radar. It proved to be 350 metres.

These first experiments of the scientists of the Institute of the Arctic and the Antarctic confirmed that it was basically possible to use "radarosopy" methods for exploring glaciers In 1965 this research was done on a more extensive scale.

The range of "radar transparency" of the ice was established, along with the velocity of the magnetic waves in the glacier and the frequency and temperature dependence of the absorption coefficient. And this information be-

(*Continued on page 4*)

Astrophysics

Purple clouds to be rocketed into the sky

At the end of this year Professor Reimar Lust of the Max Planck Institute for Physics and Astrophysics at Garching, near Munich, will with the help of a large rocket provided by the American space authority NASA make a barium cloud evaporate at a distance of 3,000 kilometres from earth.

It can be safely predicted that when this happens many people in all parts of the world will be convinced that they have seen flying saucers in the sky. The pioneer of this experimental technique, which has been initiated by many research teams abroad, recently reported on his work to experts at the Fritz Haber Institute, West Berlin.

Before he began researching into the ionised tails of comets, Reimar Lust, born in Barmen in 1923, was professor of mathematics at an American university. At the same time he taught physics at another American university. His investigation of electric fields in the ionosphere proved a fruitful topic for research.

The ionosphere begins seventy kilometres above the earth and ends at a height of about one thousand kilometres. What is called the plasma state is encountered one hundred kilometres above the earth's surface.

Plasma, which is described as the fourth state of matter, is a gas consisting of positively charged particles, the size of atoms or molecules, and these are called ions. Before they took on the properties of ions, these particles ejected one negatively charged electron per atom or molecule. Physicists call this process ionisation.

But plasma also consists of these free, negatively charged electrons (corresponding to the number of ions present). More than 90 per cent of cosmic matter is plasma because of the temperatures and pressure in space. There is no natural plasma state on earth or on the planets because other atmospheric conditions prevail.

The movements of electrically charged plasma particles are influenced by magnetic and electric fields. Particles with a contrasting charge are propelled in the opposite direction by an electric field. Magnetic fields also effect the movement of charged particles.

Particles moving prependicular to a magnetic field are subject to a refractory force. Hence particles move round the outlines of a magnetic field in the form of a spiral. Positively charged particles spiral to the right and negatively charged particles spiral to the left, looked at in the direction of the magnetic line.

Collision of plasma particles is very rare. Plasma contains from one to ten particles per cubic centimetre. Against this, one cubic centimetre of air on earth contains far more particles, (three times ten to the root of 19). These particles of air would have to be fitted into a cube with sides thirty kilometres long if the plasma density in interplanetary spare were to be achieved, and in space collisions of ions and electrons might occur once in ten hours.

The particles cling to the magnetic lines. A drift of the whole plasma mass creates the electric field which appears as a movement of the magnetic lines themselves. If plasma was visible, then the movement of magnetic fields could be observed easily. But this is not possible because the density of plasma is insufficient.

There are regions in the cosmos with high plasma density which are illuminated more than usual by neighbouring stars and can be seen from earth In our solar system these regions are the sun's corona and the tails of comets.

For a long time the mutual reaction of comets and the invisible plasma was unknown This is what is called the "solar wind". This solar wind, emitted by the sun at a high speed, was only discovered and directly investigated during the present decade with the aid of space probes and satellites.

What matter can be released in interstellar space so that it is visible there? Researches at the Garching Max Planck Institute had to study this technique intensively, as it has not previously been employed anywhere in the world.

It is known that carbon monoxide is an important component of the plasma tail of a comet. But to produce a visible plasma cloud, several tons of carbon monoxide would have been necessary. This could only have been accomplished with one of the largest contemporary rockets.

After thorough investigations it was found that a mixture of barium and cupric oxide was suitable. The following reaction takes place: part of the barium is burned up, the cupric oxide providing the necessary oxygen. The heat thus released is used to evaporate the remaining barium. This method could only be checked by a rocket experiment, and this experiment was successful.

Lust and his colleagues launched the first research rocket to produce an artificial plasma cloud at a Foreign Legion base in the Sahara. Later the research te-

(*Continued on page 4*)

Greek Regime

Tells press change nothing, not even hyphen

A document which reached The Observer from Athens last week throws fresh light on the Greek regime's extraordinary ruling that all newspapers and magazines of importance must reprint a weekly selection from the 'State Anthology of Modern Greek Literature'.

The document, a circular dated 7 April 1969 and signed personally by the Prime Minister, ex-Colonel George Papadopoulos, is addressed by name to all Greek newspapers of more than six pages and to eight weekly magazines.

This sudden venture into spoon-fed literature for the mases follows closely on the recent public statement by Greece's Nobel Prize winning poet, George Seferis, who has abstained from writing in Greece for the past two years and who, predicting tragedy for Greece if the colonels continue to rule, said that Greek literature had fallen into a "stagnant swamp". The circular, presumably, is the regime's counterblast to Seferis.

Instructions for publishing the selections are given in hair-raising details. Newspapers must print them on page three; magazines across their centre spreads. Publications is to begin this weekend and continue in 122 continuous instalments every weekend up to 9-10 August 1971. Each publication is to use the officially supplied title block for the series No change is permitted in this title.

Publication of the first instalment is to be accompanied by an index of the whole series, printed in six-point type within a thick border. (Publications are instructed to take, care that the index is printed closely, so as not to take up too much space, but at the same time to give the impressions of being thoroughly thought out and final).

Publications are to follow 'without any deviation whatever' the sample layout supplied with the circular. This provides for a 'box' enclosing the words 'State Anthology' with a thick double line outside and a faint single line inside, properly squared off, etc.'; the precise position of the title block; the distance between the title block and the first lines of the five-column spread; distance between columns, which must be without dividing line and other 'decorative' devices; the use of 10-point type; and other minutiae, down to the size and position of hyphens. (This Observer article is printed in 8 point).

Every publication is to appoint a liaison officer to consult with, and take instructions from, special Government officials appointed for the purpose one in Athens and one in Salonika.

No censorship is to be imposed on the chosen texts, and any deviation will be treated as though it is a deviation from an official Government document.

Papadopulous ends his circular: 'The Prime Minister entrusts the editors of publications with our good State Anthology in its maiden voyage towards a people who demand their own real, substantial, high-quality and free education, and he's certain that they will take special care to ensure the best possible appearance of the series.

He trusts to the pride, conscience, skill and tradition of responsibility of linotype operators and pagesetters printers, foremen and proof-readers into whose hands the good material of this Modern Greek Anthology is entrusted, so at it may arrive without mistakes and generally attractive from those who produced it to those for whom it is intended.

(The Observer)

Student Special

Students' Own Column

The shepherd's dream comes to nothing

A rich man had hired a shepherd. The shepherd took the sheep to the mountains. The shepherd received a little butter each month for his wages. He stored the butter in a glass jar which he hung on the wall of his hut.

One day he was standing at the door of his hut. He leaned on his stick and watched the sun go down. He began to think about what to do with the butter he had collected.

"Tomorrow I will take it to the village and sell it", he thought. "With the money I will buy a sheep. I will get another sheep which will also become pregnant. One day I will have a large flock. Then I will return the sheep I watch now to their master and hire someone to watch my sheep.

"I will build myself a beautiful castle and furnish it with fine furniture and jewelled vases and other nice things. And when my son grows up I'll bring him a wise teacher who will teach him good manners and wisdom.

"And I will command my son to obey me and respect me. If he obeys me, good. If he doesn't I will strike him with this stick".

He raised the stick and swung it. But it broke the jar containing the butter and it all run down over him and was gone.

By Shah Mahmood, 9 I.
Habibia Highschool

The old gardener

It was a pleasant spring morning and dew-drops were dropping from the leaves of every green bush.

An old gardener was busy planting trees. The king, sitting on horseback passed through the fields where the old gardener, who was 70 years old, was busy at his work. He asked the old gardener anxiously.

"Are you sure you will be able to benefit from the trees you are planting, since you are so old?"

The old gardener said with a smile, "In the same way that our grandfathers planted their trees and we benefited from their work, so now I should work hard for those who are young so that they will benefit from my work".

Hearing these words the king was very pleased and gave a great deal of money to the gardener. As the gardener was taking the money from the king he said to him, "Now you can see that my trees have become fruitful".

The king was pleased again and gave some more money to the old gardener. The gardener took the money and thanked the king.

By Rashidudin Malikzay
12 A Ghazi Highschool

The lion and The cow

One day a lion was very hungry and he wanted to eat a cow, so he sent a dog to a cow and he asked the cow, "I hope you will come to my house for a dinner, because I want to eat my dinner with you".

And the lion told the other lions, so they cooked a very big sheep and pudding too. The cow decided to come to the party.

After a few minutes he came to the lion's house. But he saw a big pot and much wood too. He was afraid because he knew that the lion wanted to eat him so he ran very fast from the lion.

Then the lion said to the cow, "Oh, my dear guest, why don't you want to come to my house. Come because we will eat our dinner".

When the cow ran quickly he answered the lion, "I saw that your pot is for a very big sheep!"

By Shahla Nabawi Class
10 F, Rabia Balkhi

The fox and the crow

Once upon a time a fox was very hungry. She was walking along the road in the forest. While she was walking she saw a crow on a branch of a tree with a piece of meat in his beak.

The fox sat under the tree and tried to get the piece of meat. She began to talk, "Crows are very handsome birds but they are dumb".

When the crow heard this sentence he began to defend himself and opened his beak to speak. The meat fell down and the fox took it and got away.

Translated by Hayatullah
12 C, Naderia Highschool

COME WITH ME TO SEE NEW ADDITIONS TO THE KABUL ZOO

When I arrived at the office this morning the telephone was ringing. I asked myself, "who this early in the morning could be calling." The noisy ring made me quickly pick up the telephone receiver. "Hello, student page of the Kabul Times," I said.

I heard a very happy voice in my ear. He said with excitement this is the Kabul Zoo "I have a good message for you! Hurry up and come to the zoo!" He said just a few words and put the receiver down.

"What was it? What will it be about." These questions came to my mind. Maybe will be late and miss something important. I must go soon. If I'm late I'll miss it.

So I took the photographer with me and rushed to the Kabul Zoo. After fifteen minutes we arrived there. We found the official of the zoo waiting for us at the entrance gate. Without even saying "hello" I asked him "What's the matter? What has happened? I'm worried!"

He laughed and said what present did you bring for the new babies of the zoo?" Then he took me to the gazelle pen. There was a beautiful animal which is called the Persian gazelle with two newborn babies on her lap.

One of them seemed strong with straight ears. He looked like his mother. The other one was much weaker than his brother. His ears dropped. They looked like the ears of a dog.

They had been born three days before; the first one at five o'clock in the morning, the second one five hours later. Because they weren't getting enough milk from their mother a lady whose husband works at the zoo, feeds them a big bottle of milk every day. They can't drink too much at one time so she gives them a little bit of milk five times a day.

The mother of the baby gazelles came from northern Afghanistan. She likes to live in the desert.

Then the official said that another baby had been born the night before. So next he took us to the yak pen. You must remember the yak you saw in the student page last week. A few days after we took that picture the zoo received two more big yaks. One of the new yaks became the mother of the baby. Now the zoo has four yaks. The yaks live in a big pen surrounded by a wooden fence. In one corner of the pen was the mother yak with her baby beside her. She didn't seem very friendly toward is her new baby. When the baby came to kiss her or sit beside her she pushed it away.

1. telephone was ringing	تیلفون زنگ میزد
2. noisy ring	زنگ دلخراش
3. pick up	برداشت
4. receiver	گوش
5. happy voice	آواز خوش
6. excitement	هیجان
7. message	پیغام
8. hurry up	عجله
9. may be	شاید
10. entrance gate	دروازه دخول
11. present	تحفه
12. gazelle pen	قفس غزال
13. lap	زانو
14. weaker	ضعیفتر
15. droop	سست
16. yak pen	قفس غز گاو
17. wooden fence	کنارهٔ چوبی

Proverbs for you

It is as easy as ABC

There are different people in the world; some people are very intelligent and some are not. If we discuss things with intelligent people they speak politely and show us their abilities.

If we ask, "Is this easy or not?", they answer, "It's as easy as A.B.C. for me". We all know that "A.B.C." are the first three letters of the English alphabet. Anybody who can read or write English knows A.B.C. The really intelligent person knows more than that. For him A.B.C. is very easy.

In Dari there is a proverb like this one. It is "It's as easy as water".

17	30	13		
10	18	31	14	
		19	27	15
16			20	28
29	12			21

PUZZLE 1: by Muzaffer Munewar, Freshman in Faculty of Engineering, Kabul University

Fill in the blanks with such numbers that if you add the ACROSS it must equal to the sum of the DOWN.

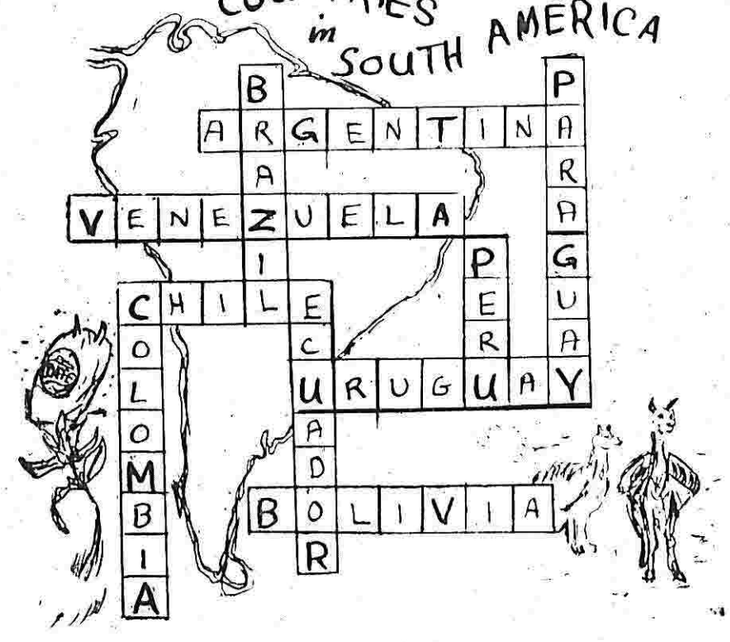
Solution to last week's Triangle cat puzzle

We found 31 triangles in last week's Triangle cat, how many did you find?

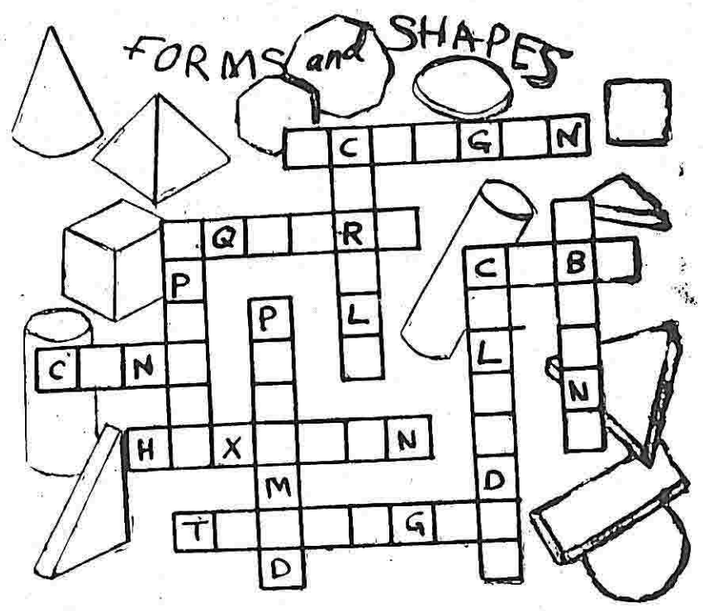
Solution to last week puzzle

Congratulations and thanks go to the following students for solving last week's puzzle:

Masoma Faizy, Class 10 E, Rabia Balkhi, Gulalai Safi, Class 10 D, Rabia Balkhi, Fahima, Class 10 F Rabia Balkhi Shaima Ahmad zai, Class 9 B, Rabia Balkhi, Ahmad Shah, Class 8, Habiabia High School, Sahaila Osman, Class 12 C, Rabia Balkhi, Parwin Pashtoon, Class 11 B, Shahdukht Mariam Highschool Fraidoon Fzat Class 11 C Ghazi Highschool and Sharifa Eibadi, Class 9 D, Rabia Balkhi.



New Crossword Puzzle



Sharifa Ebadi, Class 9D of Rabia Balkhi Highschool was the first one to solve last week's crossword puzzle. Therefore she gets her picture in the paper.

PEN PALS

Dear Sir,

We are all Pakistanis and would like to correspond with boys and girls of your country. We would be very grateful if you would kindly publish our letter in the columns of your esteemed newspaper.

Miss Nasreen Aslam
17 years old.
1st floor, 4/R Blk No. 6
Pak-Emp-Cooperative
Housing Society
near Khayam Cinema
Karachi, West Pakistan

Miss Aslam is 17 years old. She knows English and Urdu. Her hobbies are reading, Indian music, collecting stamps and viewcards.

Mr. Zafar Bashir
209/B S-M-C-H-S
Karachi, W. Pakistan

Mr. Bashir is 18 years old. He knows English. His hobbies are reading, guitar playing, and collecting stamps.

Mr. Zubair Ahmad
4/R Block No. 6
P.E.C.H.S.
near Green Nursery
Karachi 29, W. Pakistan

Mr. Ahmad is 17 years old. His hobbies are collecting stamps, view-cards, antiques, music (Indian and old English) and correspondence. He knows English, French, and Urdu.

Mr. Naiem Yusuf
6/K Block No. 6
P.E.C.H. Society
Karachi, W. Pakistan

Mr. Yusuf is 17 years old. He knows English. He likes stamps and photography.

Mr. Hashim Yusuf
c/o United Distributors Ltd.
Wood Street
Karachi, W. Pakistan

Mr. Yusuf is 20 years old. He knows English and Urdu. He collects stamps and likes English and Indian movies.

We sincerely hope that you will not disappoint us. We hope to get many letters. Thanking you in anticipation.

Nasreen, Zafar, Zubair, Naiem, Hashim.

JOKES

Teacher to student: "Can you show me the biggest forest on the map with your finger?"

Student: "Oh, sir, I can't show you that forest because I am very afraid of the animals which live there."

Easy to read:

The donkey that could conquer the world

Once upon a time there was a man who had nothing in the world but an old donkey. So he took his donkey and travelled to a country with a tall tower where no one knew about donkeys. The poor man hoped that he would be able to sell it at a large profit.

At last he came to the city he wanted. Many people came to see the donkey. They were very surprised when they saw the donkey. The poor man said to the people that his donkey was not an ordinary animal. It could conquer the world. The king sent for the poor man.

"Please sell me this donkey", said the king.

"I will not sell it to you until you give me his weight in gold", answered the man. The king gave him the donkey's weight in gold, and took the donkey to the stable. The donkey was well fed and very soon it was fat.

One day the king of the neighbouring country set out with his army to conquer the country with the tall tower. He ordered his soldiers to surround the city and attack it. The people of the city didn't defend themselves because they had a donkey that could conquer the world.

They led the donkey from the stable to the city gates to face the enemy. The donkey was delighted and walked forwards. The enemy had never seen a donkey before and the soldiers were very frightened. The donkey thought that the soldiers were a herd of donkeys and ran towards them. At this the soldiers were so stricken with fear that they got on their horses and fled.

In the city with the tall tower there was a great rejoicing. The donkey was led back to the stable and fed and watered. And it got fatter and fatter, and if it hasn't burst yet, you may be sure it is getting fatter still!

1. could conquer	فتح میتوانست
2. tall	بلند
3. tower	برج
4. large profit	فائده زیاد
5. surprise	تعجب
6. ordinary	عادی
7. his weight	برا بروزن آن
8. stable	طویله
9. well fed	غذای کافی داده میشد
1. neighbouring country	مملکت همسایه
11. to surround	محاصره کردن
12. defend	مدا فعه
13. city gates	دروازه‌های شهر
14. delighted	خوشحال
15. frightened	ترسیده
16. herd	رمه
17. got on their horses	بالای اسپها بالا شدند
18. rejoicing	خوشحالی کردن

Airlines

FRIDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul-Kunduz-Mazare Sharif	FG-107	0830
Kabul-Peshawar	FG-500	1400
Kabul-Amritsar	FG-300	1630
Kabul-Tehran-Beirut	FG-203	1800
ARRIVALS		
Peshawar-Kabul	FG-501	1610
Mazare Sharif-Kunduz-Kabul	FG-108	1245

SATURDAY

Ariana Afghan Airlines:

DEPARTURES	FLIGHT	TIME
Kabul-Tehran-Istanbul-Frankfurt-London	FG-701	1100
Kabul-Mazare Sharif	FG-127	1430
ARRIVALS		
Beirut-Tehran-Kabul	FG-204	0815
Amritsar-Lahore-Kandahar-Kabul	FG-301	1300
Mazare Sharif-Kabul	FG-128	1740

Pharmacies

Fazel Asri—
Akbar—
Wali Asri—
Sarwari Asri—
Haidari—
Shakeri—
Pamir—
Naqshbandi sec.—
Afshar—
Pusarlai sec.
Temuri—
Karte Char and Pashtoonistan General Medical Dipot
Telephones 41252 and 20528

Friday Night:

Zaher Shahi—
Jami—
Bassir—
Naui Hashemi—
Naui Parwan—
Etefaque—
Murtaza—
Bakhtar—
Maaruf—
Lemar—
Jahed—
Zalal—
Karte Char and Pashtoonistan General Medical Depot
Telephones: 41252 and 20528

Important Telephones

Police Station	**—20**
Traffic Department	**—41700**
Airport	**—21283—20872**
Fire Department	**13**
Telephone repair	**29**

Weather

Skies in the northern northeastern eastern and western regions will be cloudy Other parts of the country clear. Yesterday the warmest area was Jalalabad with high of 27 C, 80 F. The coldest area was North Salang with a low of –7 C, 28 F. Yesterday Kabul had 3 mm rain, Kandahar 8 mm, Shahrak 4 mm, South Salang 57 mm rain, 80 cm snow, North Salang 32 mm Kunduz 24 mm rain, Ghazni 3 mm rain. Today's temperature in Kabul at 10:30 a.m. was 12 C, 53 F. Wind speed was recorded in Kabul at 5 knots.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	15 C	8 C
	57 F	48 F
Kandahar	20 C	12 C
	68 F	53 F
Mazare Sharif	11 C	8 C
	57 F	46 F
Herat	11 C	3 C
	57 F	37 F
Shahrak	12 C	–1 C
	53 F	30 F
South Salang	3 C	–2 C
	37 F	28 F
Kunduz	12 C	7 C
	53 F	44 F
Farah	21 C	10 C
	70 F	50 F
Fariab	11 C	6 C
	52 F	43 F
Ghazni	13 C	5 C
	55 F	57 F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA:
At 2, 5, 7½ and 9½ p.m. American and Italian colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi **SYRACUSE BESIEGED** with **Tonia Luiz,** Sunday at 7½ p.m. American colour cinemascope film **THREE BITES OF THE APPLE** in English.

PARK CINEMA:
At 2½, 5½, 8 and 10 p.m. American colour cinemascope film dubbed in Farsi THREE BITES OF THE APPLE with DEVID McCilam and Silvana Kushina. Saturday at 8 p.m. in English.

USSR announces rocket tests from now to June 15 in Pacific

MOSCOW, April 17, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union announced Wednesday the start of carrier rocket tests in the Pacific and warned shipping and aircraft away from a 9,000-square mile area northwest of Hawaii.

The Soviet news agency Tass said the tests, which have previously been carried out in the northern Pacific, would begin today and last until June 15.

The area involved is a circle, centred at 172 degrees 24 minutes west longitude and 35 degrees 23 minutes north latitude.

Quoting an unidentified government report, Tass said: "The government of the USSR asks the governments of other countries using sea and air routes in the Pacific Ocean to issue orders to appropriate organs so that ships and aircraft do not enter this area of the Pacific and the airspace over it daily from 1200 to 2400 hours local time."

The area is about 1,000 nautical miles northwest of Hawaii.

No description of the present tests was given, but carrier rocket tests in the Pacific last May were described at the time as tests of a spacecraft landing system.

The Soviet Union has always recovered its manned spacecraft on Soviet territory, but there have been several indications that it is also practicing recoveries at sea, following the American example.

OAU to discuss Nigerian civil war for 3rd time

LAGOS, April 17, (Reuter).—Six African heads of state were scheduled to meet in the Liberian capital of Monrovia in a third attempt to halt the civil war between federal Nigeria and secessionist Biafra.

The six leaders, members of a consultative mission set up by the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), will open their third peace bid in 18 months amid a new flare-up of fighting between the two warring sides.

Put with no sign of any change in federal and Biafran positions since the failure of the last direct peace negotiations in Addis Ababa, observers here were reluctant to predict any breakthrough at Monrovia.

The OAU committee's mandate, approved at the Organisation's Kinshasa summit in September, 1967, is to seek peace in terms of Nigerian unity, a mandate which has brought the OAU repeated criticism from Biafra.

The committee comprises Liberia, Congo-Kinshasa, Cameroun, Niger, Ghana and Ethiopia, with Ethiopian Emperor Haile Selassie as chairman. Its first meeting was held in Lagos in November, 1967 and its second at Niamey last July.

Federal leader Major-General Yakubu Gowon has announced he will send a six-man team to Monrovia headed by federal works and housing commissioner Femi Okunnu and including senior civil servant Allison Ayida, both veterans of past negotiations with the Biafrans.

Informed sources here said Sir Louis Mbanefo, a former world court judge, was among those likely to be in Monrovia from the Biafran side.

Paris shopkeepers strike to protest unfair tax laws

PARIS, April 17, (Reuter).—Restaurants, cafes, and many shops were shuttered in Paris Wednesday as French shopkeepers and small businessmen went on a one-day strike to protest against their treatment under tax and welfare laws.

The strike, which followed demonstrations by shopkeepers in Lille, northern France, Tuesday, was widely observed in the Paris area but in some of the provinces local merchants associations have refused to endorse the strike call.

In an attempt to allay the shopkeepers' discontent, the government had let it be known that yesterday's cabinet meeting would discuss plans to revise the rules for paying sickness benefit to non-salaried people and could investigate conditions for competition between small and big businesses.

The latest opinion poll on the April 27 referendum continued mass apathy despite president de Gaulle's threat to resign if the electorate does not endorse his proposals to vest more power in regional authorities and strip the Senate of its legislative authority.

World Briefs

SALISBURY, April 17, (AAFP) Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith told parliament here that he discussed the constitutional future of Rhodesia with the British government since the end of January, after parliament had adjourned in Salisbury.

WASHINGTON, April 17, (AFP) The United States announced today that a Soviet ship has found parts of the U.S. reconnaissance aircraft which North Korea claims to have shot down.

ISTANBUL, April 17, (Reuter) A young murderer recently released from prison Wednesday shot dead eight people and wounded eight others before being killed in a gunfight with security forces, police said.

Police said 23-year-old Nebi Berber, released from prison six months ago, set up an ambush outside the girl-friend's village after her family had rejected his marriage proposal.

PRAGUE, April 17, (Tass) An announcement of the ministry for internal affairs of the Czechoslovak socialist republic, published here, says that the Canadian citizen Smart, the Finnish citizen Relander, and the United States citizen Peters were expelled from Czechoslovakia the other day. They used their stay in the Czechoslovakia for circulating leaflets the contents of which ran counter to the laws that are in force in Czechoslovakia.

U.S. space programme

Merging military, civil efforts under study

A major decision by the Nixon administration is whether there should be a merger of the U.S. military and civilian man-in-space programme.

The answer may come from a study now being made on what course this nation should take in space during the next 10 years, after a planned July moon landing by two astronauts.

The panel making the study, composed of representatives of the White House science office, the Space Agency and the Defence Department to report to President Nixon by September 1.

Many observers believe that a meshing of the military and civilian man-in-space efforts is a necessity from an economic standpoint. Otherwise, the costs of competing hardware systems might explode out of proportion.

The present separate courses being taken by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Defence Department are behind the debate.

Both agencies are developing small space laboratories for launching 1971 and there have been mainly by congressmen, that there is costly duplication.

NASA plans to launch from Cape Kennedy a so-called workshop—actually the burned out upper stage of a Saturn rocket—which is to be visited over a period of a year or more by three separate three-man teams.

The teams will remain in the wto-story workshop up to 56 days. They will conduct scientific, engineering, astronomical and other studies which will set guidelines for larger space stations of the future.

Each of the two-man crews will conduct secret experiments for up to 90 days to determine if man can execute useful military talks in space.

With both Mol and the workshop so far advanced, there's no turning back on either.

Air force secretary Robert Seamans Jr., formerly No. two man in the space agency, said recently: "I believe that any attempt to combine the two programmes would jeopardise the returns to each agency and would ultimately increase the cost".

Seamans said that although similar space technology is used in the two programmes, there is no unnecessary duplication in the planned experiments.

Dr. George E. Mueller, NASA asocsiate administrator for manned space flight, reports a classified study was conducted recently to determine the capacibility of Mol to accomplish the NASA long duration earth orbit objectives.

He said the study "identified the major limitations of the MOL for NASA mission objectives, such as limited crew size, limited free habitable volume, limited payload, no rendezvous and docking capability and extra-vehicular capabilities.

"As a result of this study", Mueller said, "an extended MOL was considered too limited to provide a significant, cost-effective step toward achieving NASA's long duration objectives".

Many observers believe that from the two programmes may emerge the technology and information for building a national space station that would house both military and civilian personnel. NASA has proposed a 100-man station for launching late in the 1970's.

(AP)

Purple clouds in the sky

(Continued from page 2)

am sent up carrier rockets to produce ions clouds in France, Sardinia, India, Brazil, the U.S. and from Fort Churchill (Canada) and Kiruna (Sweden).

Two evaporation experiments at a height of 2,08 kilometres were carried out a April 1966 with the relatively powerful French Rubis rocket. The two barium clouds produced contained 50 grams of barium ions each. They marked the magnetic line of the earth's magnetism over a distance of approximately 2,000 kilometres. The lines could be sighted from observation points in Africa, France, on Lake Constance and from observatories in the central part of this country.

In the atmosphere the barium cloud is at rest electrically neutral and appears as numerous green, yellow and red spectral lines. The green line can be seen longest. The ionised barium later becomes a purple cloud which looks a bit like a cigar because of the spiralling movement round the magnetic lines.

When the luminous plasma clouds glowed and swirled in the sky many people in different countries thought they were seeing things. The research rockets were launched to a right of 150 to 250 kilometres where the plasma clouds looked like Chinese lanterns, mysteriously glowing in the sky—purple, blue and lemon yellow since the barium is not absolutely pure and often contains a small percentage of strontium as an impurity. The blue stronium cloud remains visible for a long time because stronium is not ionised by solar rays and stays neutral.

The experiments conducted by Lust's group at Fort Churchill in Canada (on Hudson Bay not far from the magnetic North Pole) and at Kiruna in the north of Sweden produced extraordinary results. The electric fields in the Kiruna area are extremely strong and consequently the plasma moves almost at the velocity of sound. The fields can change direction and strength within a few minutes.

As a result the artificial plasma clouds could move from vertical to horizontal within a quarter of an hour and could become static again just as quickly. This proves that violent movement occurs not only in the stratosphere but also well inside the magnetosphere.

(GERMAN TRIBUNE)

ECAFE

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developing Asian countries.

Indonesia's chief delegate, foreign minister Adam Malik, said developing countries shared common problems in their social and economic development, despite the obvious differences in geography, culture and ideologies.

"It is in this light that this annual session should consider the concept of a global strategy on development, and clearly define the requirements of Asia in terms of her development", he said.

Malik referred to the resolution on integrated strategy for Asian economic cooperation adopted by the ministers of Asian countries at the third ministerial conference in Bangkok in December last year.

This resolution called for coordinated action to implement short-term and long-term regional projects in various economic sectors, in order to accelerate the region's growth.

"I would like to appeal to all members, regional and non-regional alike to share the responsibility of the implementation of such development progress, Malik said.

He suggested that a panel of experts should be set up to formulate concrete and feasible proposals which could be incorporated into the resolution passed in Bangkok in December.

Shrio Kiuchi, Japan's minister of state and director general of the science and technology agency, echoed this theme when he said: "Asian countries striivng hard for solid economic and social progress now need to shape a new strategy for development.

Space exploring

(Continued from page 2)

lped to select the most favourable parametres for radars.

Systematic radar investigations from planes and tractor sleigh trains were continued by participants of Antarctic expeditions in 1967 and 1968. These made long expeditions and flights into the depth of the sixth continent.

In the area of Minry and Molodyobhnaya research station, the explorers had carried out, in only 170 flying hours, the introscopy on an area of more than one million sq. km. and obtained a continuous picture of the profile of the glacier section over a total length of more than 35,000 km. In some places of this route the glacier was more than 2.5 thick.

There was confirmed the possibility of determining the temperature of the glacier by the volume of absorption of the radar signal. Radio introscopy also helps to study glacier dynamics and the state of glacier tension.

For this purpose radar reflectors are lowered into the ice at various depths. By the changes in the time of propagation of the signals one can judge of the speed of the movement of various layers of the glacier.

And the comparison of the nature of polarisation of the probing and the arriving signals makes size of the mechanical an idea of the size of the mechanical tensions in glaciers.

Recently a group of radio physicists from our institute went to the Antarctic. They are equipped with new radar means which will help electromagnetic waves penetrate to a depth of more than 4,000 metres and study in detail the subglacial relief.

This group under postgraduate G. Trepov will start making investigations in the unexplored area of the Antarctic. It will make radio introscopic exploration on the route between Molodyozhnaya and the South Pole.

(Pravada)

The Kabul Times

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